## Observation of Comet f 1896 (Perrine), made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

## (Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.)

The observation was made with the Sheepshanks' Equatorial, aperture 6.7 inches, by taking transits over two Magnifying power 55. cross-wires at right angles to each other, and each inclined 45° to the parallel of declination. The initials C. D. are those of Mr. Davidson.

Comp. Star.	g
Apparent N.P.D. of	66 11 267
Apparent R.A. of	h m s 20 18 47 09
No. of Comps.	· •
Log. Factor of Parallax.	12690
Corr. for Refrac- tion.	1.0-
%-*N.P.D.	-6 3.9
Log. Factor of Parallax.	9.2065
Corr. for Refrac- tion.	00.0
<i>≪</i> − <b>*</b> B.A.	m s +0 2.12
Observer.	C. D.
Greenwich Mean Solar Time.	1896. d h m s Nov. 4 8 54 8

The observation is corrected for refraction, but not for parallax. It is also corrected for the error of inclination of the wires and for the The comet was extremely faint and difficult to observe. motion of the comet.

## Comparison Star.

Assumed N.P.D. 1896'o.	66 17 49 %
Assumed R.A. 1896'o.	h m s 20 18 42·68

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Berlin Astr. Gesell. Catalogue.

Authority.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich: 1896 November 13.

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Observations of Comet Perrine, 1896, November 2, at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.

(Communicated by E. J. Stone, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer.)

The following comet observations were made with the 10-inch Barclay Equatorial, using the ring micrometer, with power 100.

Ref.	(a) (b)
Log. $(q \times \Delta)$ .	0.634
Parallax in N.P.D. q.	3.0
Apparent N.P.D. Parallax of in N.P.D. (	66 7 43"9 66 57 42"1
$\mathop{\rm Log.}_{(p\times\Delta)}$	9.225 9.354
Parallax in R.A. $p$ .	I.O+
Apparent R.A. Parallax of in R.A. Comet. $p$ .	h m s 20 18 54.07 20 17 10 06
No.	7
Comet minus Star No. 1 rected for Refraction only). of R.A. Comps.	7 + 2 24"I 3 + 9 28·I
Comet $m$ (corrected for E.A.	m s '' '' +3 44'17 +2 24'1 +6 7'13 +9 28'1
)bserver.	Ŗ.
Local Sidereal Time.	h m s 21 58 19 22 36 0
G.M.T.	h m s 7 5 17 7 38 56
Date.	1896. Nov. 4

(a) The coma can be traced over 1'40'; the observed condensation, in the north preceding part of the coma, is distinct, though not stellar.

Observers' Remarks.

(b) The comet is very faint, but the nucleus appeared stellar at times of better definition; magnitude 12. Noise and the faintness of the object rendered the observations difficult.

Observers: W., Mr. Wickham; R., Mr. Robinson.

Assumed Places of Comparison Stars.

Authority.	Berlin, B., A. G., 7638 Berlin, B., A. G., 7591
Reduction to Apparent N.P.D.	- 18·8 - 18·2
Mean N.P.D.	66 5 38.7 66 48 32.2
Reduction to Apparent R.A.	+ 2°26 + 2°24
Mean R.A.	h m s 20 15 7.64 20 11 0'69
Ref.	(a) (b)

In the computation of the parallaxes the adopted value of the Sun's mean horizontal parallax is 8"85; and the geocentric distances,  $\Delta$ , are taken from the Circular der Central-Stelle, November 7.

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Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford: 1896 November 13.